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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
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And lowest prices at Opera House Shoe Store, ladies' Gaiters for superior to any in price and quality.

Good Business Stand to Rent,
In good location, with five years lease; low rent; on St. Clair street, near Penn. Apply immediately at No. 20 St. Clair street.

South & Ross, 63 Market Street.
This well known firm have on hand, and are constantly in receipt of all the latest style of Boots, shoes, Balmorals, Slippers, Oxfords and Congress Gaiters, which they are selling at the most moderate prices. Persons desiring anything in this class of goods, are invited to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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Hats—Hats—Hats.
At wholesale or retail, of every desirable style and color, can be had at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. The stock exhibited for sale in this establishment, for quality, beauty and price, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city. Mr. Fleming has for years paid strict attention to the hat business and has spared neither trouble nor expense to supply the wants of his customers. We recommend our readers to call and see his stock before making a purchase.

Call at No. 240 Liberty street,
For fire crackers, torpedoes, pin wheels flags, matches, tails, fishing tackle, cotton wrapping yarn, round leaf fans, lead combs, plasterers' brushes, paint brushes, carpets in the piece, stock, cane fishing poles, bamboo poles, jointed poles, and everything you want, from a needle to an anchor. J. D. Thompson.

"Try" Craig's Soda Water.

The Daily Commercial

Twenty-Third District.

The re-nomination of the Hon. Thomas Williams to this District is an assured fact, so much of Allegheny county belonging to the District and Armstrong county having declared for him without a dissenting voice. Although Butler county should prefer some other candidate, the result would not be changed. Though the meeting of the conferees has not yet been agreed upon, Mr. Williams is as good as nominated already.

End of the Spanish-Chilian War.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New York, which is usually well informed on the intentions of the French and Spanish Governments, states that Admiral Nunez, the commander of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific, has received from the government at Madrid the order to leave, for the present, the waters of Peru and of Chili. "It is known," says the *Courrier*, "that since a month winter has set in in the Southern hemisphere, and Spain has acted wisely in not exposing its fleet to the storms of autumn, during this season, desolate the Southern coasts of the Pacific. One portion of the squadron will take its winter quarters at the Sandwich Islands, and the other at Montevideo, or Rio Janeiro. On the return of the summer season, the Spanish fleet, reinforced by the ironclad Tetuan and other vessels, will square up the accounts of the Spanish government with Chili, Peru, and Ecuador, on which the mediating and friendly services of foreign powers should bring about an arrangement."

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY

The Borough of Brownsville—Activity in Steamboat Building—The Crops, &c.

BROWNSVILLE, June 4.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Having business in this neighborhood, which required my presence, I took passage on the fine steamer Fayette, Captain M. A. Cox, clerk John L. Morehouse, and after a most delightful trip on this staunch and swift boat, find myself in the ancient village of Brownsville, now in progress being built. Here I observe a large towboat being built for the lower rivers. There are three fine steamers here almost completed: The Elector, for the People's Line; a slight draught boat intended for the Tennessee river, and a ring for the Monongahela, Ohio and Allegheny rivers. In the yards and engagant steamer is to be built for the o d Union Line, which will compare favorably with any boat yet built at this point—superior to any new afloat on this river.

Brownsville, I must say, is built on a very poor site. From the first settlement it would appear there was nothing of it, but from the hill back of the town, the sight is more pleasing. The principal business here consists in the boatyards, pleshing mills, and foundries. The machine shops of Snowden & Sons is one of the principal features. It was here the machinery for the Monitors "Monayunk" and "Umpqua" was constructed. Asbury, Gindrat & Co. are also building a pleasing mill on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire. It will be on greater dimensions than the old one. Brownsville boasts of many wealthy men, among whom I may mention Cap Gaston, a gentleman to whom the place is much indebted for its prosperity; Captains Aaron and Jim Barnes, the Messrs. Bowman, Snowden & Sons, and others whose names I have forgotten.

To almost among the buildings are the Methodist and Catholic churches, two elegant and spacious edifices; Mr. Snowden's beautiful residence, and Snowden & Sons's Machine Shops. The crops in this neighborhood look well, and from what I can learn, fruit and vegetables will be plentiful. For many favors since my arrival I am indebted to Captain Z. W. Carmack, the Superintendent of the line of steamers, who is a man of experience on the Monongahela, and quite popular with shippers and passengers generally. MONONGAHELA.

Heller on Pianos.

MR. EDITOR:—I cannot well bid adieu to this city of wealth and smoke without publicly complimenting the Messrs. Kleber upon the possession of the really magnificent Piano Forte, upon which I have played during my short season here, and thanking them for the kind manner in which it was supplied to me. Every pianist, of course, uses the make of instrument he finds best suited to his specialities, and I use the Steinway Piano, because in every particular I can do more with it than with any other. No matter what effect I desire to produce, whether volume and power, vulgarly called *big tone*, the delicate *Pianissimo*, the gradual or sudden *crescendo*, it is always there, and most wonderful of all, its *singing* or voice-like quality—far exceeds anything of the kind to be produced from any other make of Piano.

Another remarkable possession of the Steinway Piano is its great durability. I have made which in many of my *tours* through the country I carry with me, after undergoing the rough usage of railroads and steamboats, and traveling enormous distances, I find, on setting them up, all right and ready for use, being in as perfect tune as when they left the warerooms. It is nonsense to suppose that because one man can make a coat and another can't, that there is only *one* tailor. There are thousands of that unnecessarily despised specimen of humanity—I say despised, because the public are not yet disposed to believe that a tailor can be anything but the ninth part of a man. Still it is rarely the case that a musician knows two tailors. It is the tailor that fits you best, who gives to you the best goods that accord with your custom. So with the Piano manufacturer. I use the Steinways, because they suit me best,—because I can produce more effect with them, and because they are undoubtedly the best Pianos to be found in America.

Their square Pianos are for parlor use as perfect as their grands for public use. It gives me the profoundest satisfaction to praise them, and the greatest pleasure to congratulate the Messrs. Steinway on the possession of such admirable agents as the Messrs. Kleber.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT HELLER.

"What has Become of the Watches?"

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 5, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There has been an item going the rounds of the papers, pretending to have been taken from official sources, which not only displays a considerable amount of stupidity on the part of the writer of the paragraph, but also does the State of Ohio great injustice. The article in question seems to have appeared originally in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and states that in Ohio only *forty-eight* watches had been returned for taxation, in the year 1864, to the United States assessors; and very few, if any, at over one hundred dollars value. Now, I ask, when the thing was asked, What has become of all the gold watches and of the fine watches so often a part of presentations, &c.? The author of this item on the integrity of the people of Ohio is by no means yet to learn. One is, to be *correctly informed* before he rushes into print; another is, that in valuing gold watches for taxation, it is the value of the *unfirmed* watches that is assessed, not including the inside cases, seal, key, chain, cross, &c., &c. I do not know how many gold watches were returned in this State in 1864, but I do know that in the city of Steubenville and five townships of the county, comprising my division, there were *one hundred and eighty-seven* gold watches returned, and that between eighteen and twenty per cent. of these were returned at over one hundred dollars valuation. My impression is that if the writer in question will resolve himself into a self-constituted committee to take the census and enforce a tax on watches *for this* pay, he will do a good deal of labor for small compensation.

Very respectfully,
DAVID E. HERVEY,
Assistant U. S. Assessor.

NAVAL.—Considerable activity is manifested in the Navy, and several important changes have been made recently. The Gulf and Atlantic Squadrons have been reduced to less than half their former strength, and the foreign squadrons have been increased, and there are now over twenty vessels fitting out for service in foreign waters. Several of the squadrons have been retained and consolidated. The West Indian or Eyling Squadron will henceforth be known as the Gulf Squadron, the Asiatic is the new name for the East India Squadron, the Brazilian Squadron is to be called the South Atlantic, and the old Atlantic Squadron will be known as the Atlantic coast Squadron. A new squadron is to be formed under the name of the North Pacific, which will fly the pennant of Lee, wants for its flag ship. The cruising grounds of the various squadrons have been extended so as to embrace Africa, Australia, the numerous islands of the Pacific and Indian Ocean. It is understood to be the intention of the Navy Department to fit out for foreign service a number of the new screw frigates of the Susquehanny, Mahawaska and Delawarega class, and as soon as they can be placed in seagoing order they will be at once despatched to the stations assigned them.

The Union Republicans of Venango county held their primary elections on Saturday. So far as heard from, Hon. Amos Myers leads S. P. McCullough for the Congressional nomination in the Twentieth District.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on Reconstruction.

Wisconsin Has the Floor.

THE KEEPING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

THE BILL TO REGULATE THE SAME

FINAL SESSION OF RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

THE QUESTION OF PAROLING JEFF. DAVIS.

Inefficient Goverament of Utah.

Important Mail Contract Agreed Upon

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Reconstruction.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, occupied the time of the Senate all of to-day, on the restoration question. A goodly portion of his speech was directed to his colleague, Mr. Doolittle, who, of course, replied. Mr. Hendricks quietly remarked that Wisconsin seemed to consume, of late, nearly all of the time of the Senate. In the course of his speech, Mr. Howe said he had been informed that Mr. Doolittle had defended slavery as a divine institution. Mr. Doolittle, rising from his seat excitedly, declared "that is false, sir; I have been an anti-slavery man for twenty-five years." It is the intention of the majority of the Senate to take a final vote on Friday next, and then proceed to business. An old Senator remarked to-day that he never knew the Senate so far behind in ten years, while the House was never closer up with its business.

New Navy Yards.

The House indulged to-day in four hours' debate on the question of selecting New London and League Island as sites for new navy yards, etc. It is somewhat doubtful if either proposition succeeds.

Government Deposits.

The House to-day, profiting by the losses of the Government in the recent failure of the Nicholson's National Bank, passed a very stringent bill to regulate and secure the safe keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. It provides that it shall be the duty of every disbursing officer of the Government, having public funds with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, and all transfers from the Treasury of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant of the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, except that in places where there is no treasurer or assistant treasurer of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to public interest, specially authorize in writing the deposit of such public money in any United States depository, or in writing authorize the same to be kept in any other manner and under such rules and regulations as he may deem most safe and effectual to facilitate the payments to public creditors. Severe penalties are provided for any officer loaning public money on deposit, and for any banker or broker, not authorized, receiving any public funds on deposit.

Last Session.

The Reconstruction Committee held its last session to-day, and made its final report of evidence to the House of Representatives. It submitted a very elaborate report on the question of reconstruction, which entered into every phase of the question, and justifies the committee throughout. It makes a review of the many propositions before the committee, proposing a statement of the great question; presents a resume of the evidence taken, and endorses fully the final conclusions of the committee. He looks upon it as mild punishment for the leading rebels.

Jeff. Davis' Case.

The postponement of the trial of Jeff. Davis till October was fully in accord with the views entertained by the Government here. The question of paroling him was discussed fully at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, when various member's views were given, but no conclusion was reached. Messrs. O'Conner and Shea are still here, and had interviews to-day with the President and the Attorney General on the subject. They profess to be able to give any amount of security, if he is paroled or admitted to bail.

Utah.

The House Committee on Territories has decided to report adversely on a bill to make Utah a State. The Committee has secured a vast amount of evidence, which reflects severely on the Mormon officials. The present Territorial Government is so inefficient that some of the committee propose to cancel to favor a military government for Utah.

Mail Contract.

The Postmaster General to-day awarded a contract to Jesse D. Carr, of California, to carry a tri-weekly mail from Virginia City, Nevada, by the way of Humboldt to Boise City, Idaho Territory, for four years from the first of September next, at seventy-five thousand dollars a year.

West India Crops.

The Department of State has been informed by the United States Consul at St. Croix, West Indies, that the crop of sugar for this year will probably reach 12,000 hogsheads with a corresponding quantity of molasses and rum; say from 5,000 to 8,000 hogsheads of molasses and 3,000 of rum. This will be fifty per cent. more than the crop of 1865, and fully double that of the preceding year.

Entitled to Bounty.

The War Department has decided that the First Georgia Infantry, composed of companies A and B, was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, between October 1st, 1861, and February 12th, 1865, and members of that organization are entitled to the same bounty as other three years' organizations raised within the same period.

Fibrous grass.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from New Mexico a specimen of fibrous grass that grows on the table lands of that region, which grows very strong and tough. He is about sowing some of the seed to determine whether the grass can be grown in this climate. It is believed that this grass will prove to be an excellent and cheap material for the manufacture of paper, cordage, matting, &c.

To be Dispensed with.

Fifty clerks in the Interior Department will be notified that their services will be dispensed with on the 15th of July. Want of work is the cause.

Personal.

Raphael Semmes and Head Center Stephens were among the prominent spectators upon the Capitol to-day.

Habeas Corpus.

A colored man named George Washington, who is confined in jail at Alexandria, under sentence of the Judge of the district which includes Alexandria, has petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging that the law retroceding Alexandria to the State of Virginia is illegal, and that Alexandria county is within the jurisdiction of this court.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1866.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from two sources to-day $1,370, conscience-money, from parties who say they owe it to the Treasury.

RETURN OF FRENCH TROOPS.

It is understood at the State Department that contract has been made by the French Government with the trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, for re-transportation of the first returning detachment of the French army, now in Mexico, from Vera Cruz to St. Nasier in October next, and that Marshal Bazine is to leave Mexico with that detachment.

DEPOSITS OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

The bill in regard to disbursing officers, passed to-day, makes it a duty of every disbursing officer to deposit all public money with treasurers or assistant treasurers, and provides that if such money be misapplied, the only purpose the officer so using it shall be adjudged guilty of embezzlement.

Major General Jeff. C. Davis, United States Volunteers, headquarters at Louisville, Ky., and the latter under Major General Clinton B. Fisher, headquarters at Nashville. In addition to their duties as military commanders, Generals Davis and Fisher will perform the duties of Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for other respective districts.

FINAL REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Senator Fessenden, at the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee this morning, presented the committee's final report, which was accepted. It reviews the whole question of reconstruction, giving the reasons which influenced the committee to long delay, and in adopting the measures recommended by them, heretofore reported to Congress.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

Members and Lobby Members of New Jersey Legislature Presented by the Grand Jury—A Warning to Legislators

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—The Grand Jury of Mercer county, who have been investigating the corruptions used in passing bills through the Legislature, presented indictments against G. S. Wagoner, of Passaic; C. M. Rose, of Hudson; Barclay Haines, of Burlington, and D. Hudnut, of Bergen. The first two were members of the House, the last two were what are known as "lobby members." They also made a general presentment on this subject, calling public attention to this crime, and also to the kindred crime of using money in elections. There has been considerable excitement.

THE FENIANS.

Pittsburgh Boys in the Fight.

THEY BORE THEIR PART WELL.

FIGHT IMMINENT NEAR OGDENSBURG.

GEN. MEADE DETERMINED TO ENFORCE NEUTRALITY.

Rebel Gen. Magruder to Command a Fenian Brigade.

Colonel O'Neill Promoted for Bravery.

British Acknowledgment of Defeat and Cowardice.

Prominent Fenians Arrested in Cleveland.

U. S. Troops Sympathize with the Fenians.

The following letter has been received by District Centre Murphy and Mr. Foley, from Captain Nolan, in command of one of the Pittsburgh companies:

BUFFALO, June 5, 1866.

FRIENDS MURPHY AND FOLEY:—We arrived here safe and sound, and were just in time to assist our friends in the field. We had a sharp brush with the red coats. Our number consisted of about seven hundred men. That of the enemy about twelve hundred. We drove them three miles before us, scattering them in all directions. We captured about seventy-five or eighty prisoners, but paroled them soon after, not having any place convenient to keep them. We captured all the arms and equipments of the retreating foe, and also the colors of the 16th British Regulars.

Our Pittsburgh boys have come up to all that was expected of them. Send on your men as quick as possible, as we want to have the honor of sharing the glories of the field. Excuse this short note, as I am urged to the front. Next letter from battlefield. All in good health.

C. G. NOLAN, Captain.

Movements of General Sweeny—General Meade Will Enforce the Neutrality Laws.

MALONE, N. Y., May 6—4:30 A. M.—General Sweeney and Colonel Meehan, Chief of the Engineer Staff, left for St. Albans this morning, that Spear is about to cross to-night on the Missisquoi frontier with 2,500 men and two Generals.

There are 1,100 Fenians in town and 800 Regulars belonging to the Fourth United States Lancers. The Regulars and Fenians are fraternizing, and everything is quiet in the neighborhood.

A guard of United States troops have been placed upon the station at Potsdam Junction, to preserve order.

Gen. Meade is concentrating troops at Ogdensburg, expecting a fight there. He informed me this morning that he would enforce the neutrality laws, providing there were enough troops sent him.

A Fenian reconnoissance will be sent on tonight by Gen. Sweeney, in the direction of Fort Covington, and it is possible that a fight may take place. They are willing for a fight, and are determined to fight whether the Government is or not. Gen. Heferman will command the scouting party. The weather is terrible.

A Rousing Reception to Spear—St. Armand, Canada, Evacuated by the People—Sweeney and Spear in Cornwall—An Early Advance contemplated.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Specials report a momentary panic in Montreal. The run on the savings Bank has placed gold at two hundred per cent. premium. General Lindsay, commander in Chief, has gone to St. Johns. St. Armand, Canada, is said to have been evacuated by the people, and volunteers from Montreal dispersed by British regulars. The bank deposits at Stanbridge have been taken to the interior. Eight thousand pounds of ammunition passed through St. Albans yesterday in possession of the Fenians. Every train arrives with heavily armed, passed through Swanton, Vermont, yesterday, with baggage wagons. Adjutant General Washburn has issued orders to disarm Fenians by the governor of Vermont, and will act under the orders of the Governor.

Generals Sweeney and Spear held a consultation at St. Albans yesterday afternoon. The result is not known, but the feeling among the Fenian prospects are brightening and they mean to fight. Provisions, arms, ammunition, equipments and men have been arriving. The Fenian advance is contemplated. Gen. Sweeney would be back until 12 o'clock to-night, and the Fenians near St. Albans have artillery, and are the main body of the Fenian army.

Gen. Meade, at Ogdensburg, received information that 1,000 Fenians commenced a movement on Malone this morning, and ordered an officer to follow them and avoid a breach of neutrality, if possible. His information places them at Chateaugay, with 2,000, and without artillery. Though he has but 1,000 troops to guard a thousand miles of frontier, he does not anticipate trouble.

The value of Fenian munitions taken at Richville is estimated at $200,000, consisting of officer rifles, carbines, Knapsacks, ammunition and accoutrements.

Colonel Voges, of the first U. S. Artillery, arrived at Ogdensburg and takes command of the United States forces.

Ogdensburg arsenal is nearly filled with captured Fenian stores.

General Lynch, commanding the Fenians in Buffalo district, has ordered a concentration of his forces at Black Rock.

Scores of Suspicious Strangers Pouring into Canada—The Blow Near at Hand.

A Detroit telegram says: Scores of suspicious strangers are pouring into Canada, while there are fully two thousand Fenians here ready about this city. The blow to be struck on the western frontier is certainly near at hand. Canadian and American authorities are on the alert—the former with increased force of British artillery, and the latter with three companies of regulars. The revenue cutters Johnson and Morrill are armed with 64 guns. The Fenians expect that Sweeney will not attack in the East till an organization is made to the West. Quite a number of Fenians stole into Canada to-day, and are supposed to be railroad destructionists. Some were arrested and jailed in Canada. At Detroit the Fenians are all enthusiastic for General Sweeney, and large numbers have enlisted.

The Strategy of General Sweeney—Rebel General Magruder to Command a Fenian Brigade—1,300 Fenians Leave Buffalo—Sweeney on the Frontier.

BUFFALO, June 5.—The *Express* publishes the names of fifty-nine prisoners captured at Fort Erie, who are now in jail at Brantford, Canada West.

At the Fenian meeting held here last night, Mr. Fitzgerald, who was Fenian Senator spoke of the late movement on Fort Erie, and said it was made by order of General Sweeney. It was intended to draw the regulars from Canada, my from its stronghold, and it succeeded far better than was expected. It was one of the great strategic movements that Gen. Sweeney will duplicate. By to-morrow (to-day) he intimated that they would hear the result of that strategic movement.

Dispatches have been received in the city today, stating that an Armory was to be raided in Cincinnati, $5,000 was collected to aid in the work, and also that a number of the rebel officers of the rebel General Magruder and Colonel O'Dowd was ready, and would march in less than forty-eight hours to the frontier.

Gen. Sweeney was on the frontier to-night, and before many hours they might expect to hear of his having done something.

A statement published in the *Express* this morning says that fifteen hundred Fenians in this city last evening on trains bound eastward. About 200 left at six P. M., and 800 at a later hour. The last mentioned force went off under the command of Capt. Donahue, who had returned during the evening with his expedition of the night before from Dunkirk, apparently having made a bootless excursion.

It is all in the programme to have a point of rendezvous of the Fenians. The report was probably circulated as a blind. At present there are some 500 regulars stationed at Fort Porter, in addition to various guards on duty at points in the immediate vicinity.

Col. Lowry Threatens to Fire on the "Michigan."

PORTLAND, June 6.—A special dispatch from Montreal to the press states, on the authority of the Montreal *Herald*, that Col. Lowry, of the 67th British regulars, rearrested the Fenian prisoners released by the United States gunboat Michigan had escaped, sent word that if any prisoners were permitted to escape, he would fire upon her.

Head Center Stephens Serenaded in Washington—Senator McDougal Sympathises with the Fenians.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Head Center Stephens, now sojourning in this city, was serenaded by a crowd of enthusiastic fellow Fenians last evening, and responded in a speech, in which he said he had come to restore harmony in the ranks of the Fenian brotherhood, and expressed the hoped ere long to see complete concord reigning in the war council of his countrymen in the world over. Before closing his remarks, he announced that he would on Friday speak on the subject of the Fenian organization and its aspirations.

Senator McDougal afterwards made some remarks, in which he confessed his entire sympathy with the cause of Irishmen.

The Rochester Fenians Still Enthusiastic—Ben, Roney, and Arms Started for the Border.

ROCHESTER, June 6.—The Fenians held a meeting here last night which was largely attended and quite enthusiastic. Donations in cash to the amount of $8,000 were made, beside contributions of arms, accoutrements, stores, &c. A few volunteered to go to the frontier at night. During the night small detachments of men left the city for the Niagara region, where the most of them carrying arms. The Fenian managers have for their purpose to fit out each man when he starts, rather than take the chances of a seizure by the Federal Government, if the arms are sent or shipped in quantities. There is a little abatement of zeal among the Fenians here.

Gen. Sweeney at St. Albans and Despondent—Seizures of Arms and Ammunition being Daily made by United States Authorities.

BOSTON, June 6.—A special dispatch from St. Albans announces the arrival of Gen. Sweeney last evening. He was received by the Fenians with great enthusiasm. It is reported that Gen. Sweeney manifests considerable despondency at the state of affairs. Seizures of arms and ammunition were daily made by the United States authorities. Gov. Dillingham has a special officer at St. Albans, from the Vermont State Adjutant General's office, watching to get an understanding of the situation, and to consider the expediency of calling out the militia. Citizens say that if the Fenians had moved forward at any time before last night they might have gone into Canada with slight difficulty.

Fenian Reconnoissance of Fifteen Miles into Canada—Shots Exchanged, but Party Returned Safely—Sweeney Holds a Council of War.

MALONE, N. Y., June 6.—Reconnoissances took took place from this point last night, under command of General M. Murphy. The party went about fifteen miles on the other side of the line. About fifty armed men took part in the expedition, and they all returned safe this morning. It is said that shots were exchanged between them and some English regulars in the vicinity of Huntington.

Colonel Meade is reported to be at Potsdam.

Some of Sweeney's staff have this morning returned to this point from St. Albans. Sweeney held a council of war in the freight room of the Malone depot yesterday. The conference lasted about an hour. At the request of the Board of Trustees, Gen. Murphy appointed this morning twenty-five men from his to act as special constables and patrol the town.

Companies A and F of the First United States Artillery arrived from Ogdensburg this morning, numbering 100 men, under the command of Major W. Silvery. There are about thirty-four men of the Fourth United States here, under command of Lieutenant Miller. A special order has been issued by General Murphy relative to the robberies last evening.

Proclamation of Martial Law Suggested in Toronto—Disposition of the Fenian Prisoners.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Times'* Toronto special says the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus are advocated on account of operations of Fenians. Murphy, the leader of the Canadian Fenians, has been put into the Citadel at Quebec. Thomas Rylin O'Daley, of Cincinnati, E. B. Sedgwick, Nashville; James Lahney, Cleveland; John Reed, Buffalo; Joseph Burke, N. Y.; the captured at Fort Erie, have been put into jail at Toronto.

Fenians Crossing the Border on their Own Hook—Dispatch Received at the Department, Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The following report of the Fenian movements was received to-day by the War Department:

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A Detroit telegram says: Scores of suspicious strangers are pouring into Canada, while there are fully two thousand Fenians here ready about this city. The blow to be struck on the western frontier is certainly near at hand. Canadian and American authorities are on the alert—the former with increased force of British artillery, and the latter with three companies of regulars. The revenue cutters Johnson and Morrill are armed with 64 guns. The Fenians expect that Sweeney will not attack in the East till an organization is made to the West. Quite a number of Fenians stole into Canada to-day, and are supposed to be railroad destructionists. Some were arrested and jailed in Canada. At Detroit the Fenians are all enthusiastic for General Sweeney, and large numbers have enlisted.

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General Lynch

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLUFF.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. MCKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this highly respectable and important body, representing all parts of the State, were given in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday morning. They were finished at too late an hour to admit of our accompanying them with any remarks, but they were of such profound interest as to justify us in reverting to them to-day.

Although a political Convention, yet it is remarkable that no political party name appears in its proceedings. But this does not indicate any ambiguity in the character of its members, nor in the design of their assemblage. Both are clearly exhibited, soldier-like, by their action. "*The Union*" is still the word with them. Their aim is, to see that the fruits of war be not wrested from the people, and that the principles maintained by the trials, sacrifices and blood of brave and loyal men be maintained and honored still in the whole country. Identifying themselves with these principles, they needed not party *names* to distinguish them or to define their position, any more than they did when battling, in bloody fields, against the enemies of the country.

Without going into detached consideration of the Resolutions which express the views of the Convention, we cannot forbear to notice the spirit and sentiment that pervade the entire series. Introduced by expressions of thanks to God for the victories that crowned their efforts in behalf of the Union, and to the Government for its tender care for the remains of our martyred heroes, and for their widows and orphans, they proceed to survey from the standpoint of the Union preserved, the policy deemed necessary for its continued prosperity and honor. Three classes of persons are distinctly embraced in this view. *First*—Those who have, by word and deed embarrassed the Union cause, or cast odium on that cause for which they fought. These it is maintained, cannot be admitted to hold office under the general government, without inconsistency, and danger to the great principles settled by the war. This means, of course, though the name is not used, the notorious copperhead faction. *Second*—The rebels, for whom a diversified method of treatment is proposed. For the great mass of them "chivalric magnanimity," yet so as not to compromise principle or right; for all of them exclusion from office until guaranties are given that shall secure the country, in the judgment of Congress, against a recurrence of rebellion; and for "leading traitors" among them, ignominious death as the punishment of their crime. The *third* class, whose interests are contemplated in this survey, is the Freedmen, for whom protection, justice and endowments, with the rights and privileges of freedom, are claimed, on the ground of National honor, and the expressed will of Congress.

The series of resolutions embraces also an explicit and enthusiastic indorsement of Gen. GEARY as the soldiers' candidate for Governor, an approval of the action of Congress in the matter of reconstruction, and a just and hearty compliment to Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, as the "Soldiers' Friend," and it concludes with a request for legislation by Congress in favor of a protective tariff. The spirit and temper of the resolutions throughout are unexceptionable. There is no indication of personal or party rancor, no heated denunciation of men in official position, no fulmination against any body or class of men, but a calm, resolute and decided indorsement of the principles contended for in the Union service, and a dignified expression of purpose to adhere to and support the verdict of the war in all its parts and bearings. The indorsement of "the loyal majority in Congress" is not the least important support which the representatives of the Union masses are receiving in their efforts, and their failures, to restore the Union in a spirit of conciliation and on the broad principles of nationality. From these statements, it is clear enough where the soldiers' convention belongs in the politics of the Union and of our good Commonwealth.

THE PROGRESS OF RECONCILIATION.

The Washington *Republican* is understood frequently to speak the sentiments of the President and Mr. SEWARD. On this account, its utterance are supposed to, and no doubt do, possess considerable significance; and in this light the following, taken from an editorial article on the progress of reconciliation, will be read with interest:

"Every movement lately has been toward that position. Compulsory suffrage has been given up by almost universal consent. The unwise disfranchising clause, reported in the House from the Committee of Fifteen, has found its death and burial. The plan to keep the South unrepresented in Congress and in the Electoral college for purely partisan and electioneering ends meets with no favor from the intelligent masses of our countrymen, and all that remains to make the policy of Congress identical with that of the President, is to admit the loyal applicants from the lately rebellious States, instead of waiting until certain impediment, but by no means vital, amendments shall be ratified by the proper State vote. We hear rumors from good authority that this will be done. There is a better feeling existing; more courtesy manifested; less abuse indulged in against the Administration; less talk of rejecting Executive appointments; more desire for harmony expressed; a healthier tone given out in party journals; and the signs of conciliation are more numerous and brighter than they have been since the opening of the Thirty-ninth Congress."

In the same connection, the following, clipped from a Washington letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, an extremely radical paper, will be generally assented to:

"Would that the riper knowledge, clearer understanding, and calmer reflection, that is usually ascribed to the Senate, had induced the Republican majority to recognize the unquestionable fact, that public opinion is in advance of Congress, in its appreciation of the proper mode of dealing with the reconstruction question, and conform to the amendments to it! As it is, I am confident that the action of the Senate will be more acceptable to the loyal people than the original proposition of the Committee of Fifteen."

GOOD FOR EVIL.

This is not so common a thing in the transactions of men and nations with each other, that one can afford to let any conspicuous instance of it pass without formal recognition. Had our Government during the past week modelled its policy by that of the British government towards us five years ago, there is some reason to believe that the Canada frontier would at this moment present a very different aspect from what it does. The few regiments of regulars and militia that promptly met the invaders might have been, perhaps, driven back, at least a strip of country might have been overrun and desolated, villages and towns might have been captured and damaged, if not destroyed. The innumerable calamities connected with a hostile invasion, and especially such an invasion, have been averted. But it was not by the bravery or the numbers of the defenders, if reports be taken with the allowance of one-half for exaggeration, the number of deluded and infatuated people ready to concur in the unlawful invasion was sufficient to have secured positions from which it would have been difficult to dislodge them. Nor were these all of the ort with which the people of Canada had o do at Schlosser and Navy Island, thirty years ago. If not better men, they had more acquaintance with the use of arms, nd would have been more formidable to nounter, where military takes the preedence of moral qualities. To our own Government belongs the honor of turning the "grand movement" into a ridiculous fizzle.

It is an example, on a broad scale of returning good for evil. Not only the British government, but the people of Canada who sympathized with rebels and murderous raiders, during our national troubles, appear in the contrast to great advantage. Had our popular sentiment and public action been as prompt, as theirs were to ignore treaties of friendship between the nations, and to recognize armed mobs as belligerents, the late movements, embarrassed by the necessities of their clandestine character, and the vigilance and power of an honorable Government, might have turned out very differently.

And we cannot but reflect how different, too, would have been the magnitude and the consequences of the insurrection against our own Government, if that of England had conducted in the premises, as might justly have been expected. The rebellion could never have assumed such vast proportions, it could not have been so destructive of human life, it could not have continued so long, but for the aid and comfort derived from a nation with which ours was on terms of peace and amity. And with all this in fresh remembrance, it is little surprising that many of our people should look with a half smile at the dismay and disturbance caused among our immediate neighbors on the other side, by the Irish Republic *en route* for Dublin. But all this makes the action of our Government the more admirable as not only right in itself, but as a conspicuous example for returning good for evil.

GOVERNOR CURTIN AND THE SOLDIERS.

The resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, on Monday, declaring that "the soldiers of Pennsylvania recognize no warmer or truer friend than ANDREW G. CURTIN," that his name is their watchword, his fame their hope, and his record their glory; and pledging to him, the "soldier's friend," their "unfaltering devotion," was one of the most interesting and gratifying features in the proceedings of that important and influential meeting. The language of the resolution itself evinces all the warmth and genuine gratitude of a soldier's honest heart; and we doubt not Governor CURTIN will esteem it as the most precious of the many distinguished marks of approval he has received during his public life. Among them all there has not been one more hearty or just than this. Governor CURTIN has earned this high approval. He is worthy of it and of the honors which the soldiers of our State, now citizens and participants in its civil affairs, would shower upon him, as a reward for the great services he rendered them and the country, at a period of unequalled peril.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

The Government took the easiest way to get out of the difficulty in which it became involved by the capture of the Fenians attempting to retreat from Canada, near Buffalo. It has let them go. It is true that the men were required to agree not to do so again, and the officers to give bail for their appearance whenever the Government should want them—which will never be.

This solution of the difficulty was probably the result of an agreement between Mr. SEWARD and the British Minister at Washington. It is not probable the latter wanted to have the prisoners surrendered to him, although such a demand may have been made, any more than Mr. SEWARD desired to keep them; and so, considering the dubious temper of the Irish nation, it was thought best to permit these fighting members to go their own way.

There is good sense in this, although some of the Canadians may not quite like the proceeding. The Fenians personally interested will probably consider it a decided victory, in spite of themselves.

SPEAKER COLFAX has written a letter in which he says that on the day of the assassination he held a conversation with Mr. LINCOLN on the subject of an extra session of Congress, and it was understood that one would be called early in the following autumn. In that conviction Mr. COLFAX says he left Mr. LINCOLN. That very night he was murdered. Two days after this event, Mr. COLFAX, during an interview with Mr. JOHNSON, alluded to the matter. "The new President," says Mr. C., "replied at once that he had no time, with his sudden and unexpected incumbency of the Executive office to think of that question, and could not then make any decision upon it." Mr. COLFAX says he left on his overland trip impressed with the belief that there would be a called session of Congress. But the President did not so conclude. The letter of Mr. COLFAX is an interesting contribution to the history of our interesting period. It is understood that he might have added, what others maintain, that Mr. LINCOLN'S central idea in connection with an extra session was "universal suffrage and general amnesty."

GERRIT SMITH has written a letter against trying JEFF. DAVIS for treason. He maintains that the Courts are tribunals under the Constitution, that DAVIS is not, and has not been under the Constitution, "since the contest they embarked in became civil war." Mr. SMITH maintains that DAVIS is under the law of war, just as much as would be he were he a subject of Mexico, if it were that country and not the South we had conquered. Under that law, he says, the South and the individual offenders should be tried, and no other offense should be tried by other than a military court. "A civil war is one thing," says Mr. S., "an act of treason, cognizable to the Courts, another." He concludes thus:

"To try DAVIS for treason after four years of war would be to call into question our victory, to outrage humanity, to violate the spirit of the constitution, to alienate or to sadden our friends all over the world, and to sacrifice that hope of a restored Union, which rests on impartial justice to all men."

THE New York *Sun* suggests that this is a good time for President JOHNSON to renew the demand on the English Government for indemnity for the damages inflicted by the Anglo-Rebel pirate ships. It maintains that now we have the game in our own hands; that Earl RUSSELL should be informed that we must have immediate payment for the claims, and that in case of refusal, we should "turn the Fenians loose upon the Canadian fold" and thus balance the account. The *Sun's* suggestion may be popular with the Fenians, who stand in need of strong backing, but we doubt if the Government will conclude to adopt it.

THE *Tribune* implores Congress to "decree and provide for an early return to specie payments." The *Tribune* so prayed months ago. Suppose its prayer had been granted, where would the banks be now? The very first breeze—the breeze of the last two weeks—would have upset them, and your specie payment would have resolved itself into a financial crisis and universal panic.

Profitable Cows.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP, June 1, 1866.

For the information of persons that make their income returns from recollection, and not from book or anything definite, I send the amount of butter returned by a few of the farmers in my division. William Quinn, of North Fayette township, returned from three cows $225, an average of $75 to each cow. John Scott, of Robinson township, returns $5567 per head for his cows. James W. Bell, of Robinson, returns for butter sold from his cows in 1865, an average of $56.95. Samuel Scott, of Robinson, returns an average per head for his cows of $70.85. These gentlemen take their returns from their books; there is no guess work about it. They show the date and price per pound received for butter each day they were in the market. This is exclusive of what their families consumed.

Persons who live in rural districts and guess at their receipts can draw their own inference.

JOHN YOUNG, JR., A. A.,
10th Division, 22d District of Penna.

THE TRIALS OF A HEAD CENTER.—At Baltimore, Head Center STEPHENS made a speech, which he concluded, referring to the opposing factions, as follows: "I could not recognize one party more than the other, and determined to appeal directly to the Irish masses throughout this continent. Since my arrival here I have made every possible attempt at reconciliation, and for each attempt I received nothing but insult, and in some instances very gross insults. But of that I do not complain, but simply state it as a fact."

It is mentioned as an interesting fact that French credit remains remarkably firm in the midst of panics and bankruptcies in England. In Paris there has not been a single failure of any consequence, and the Bank of France maintains its rate of accommodation to commerce steadily at five and six per cent, below that of the Bank of England. Yet the stock of bullion does not decrease, and gold obstinately refuses to cross the channel, where apparently it can be used so much more profitably.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Some time ago the Fenians, through their parties, succeeded in purchasing from the State of Ohio four hundred and eighty thousand rounds of ammunition, and that the same had been distributed to various localities. Had the State authorities known for whom the material was intended, it would not have been sold, as is evident from the fact that a liberal proposition from a prominent Cincinnati Fenian, for the purchase of a large quantity was promptly and decidedly rejected. The parties who made the purchases brought papers showing that they were engaged in a business which required the use of lead, and after some hesitation, the sale was made to them; not of prepared ammunition alone, but a lot of old lead around the arsenal of no use to the State. It was regarded as a simple business transaction.

The French flour imported into our country, within the last few days, compares favorably with the best brands of our white winter wheat flour. It is higher ground, but not so well cleaned. It has been brought over in sacks of 280 pounds, and smells a little of the ship's hold, but this will work out as soon as the flour is mixed with water. The flour sold in New York at $15 00 per barrel.

They have another civil rights case in Baltimore. In a certain will case, counsel on one side offered a colored witness, but counsel for the defense objected that the State laws prohibited colored testimony wherein white persons were interested. Whereupon the court decided to receive the testimony, as the civil rights bill overrides State enactment.

In view of the sanguinary contest now going on in Paraguay, the people of Buenos Ayres are flocking to their various churches, where masses are frequently said for the safety of their friends engaged in the contest.

New Hampshire has been calling in her artillery. The most interesting pieces are two cast-iron twelve-pounders which were captured from Baum's forces at the battle of Bennington in 1777. These trophies of our revolutionary struggle and souvenirs of the heroic Stark have been in the State arsenal at Lancaster for many years. One is in fragments, having been over-loaded by the excitement of loyal men of Lancaster, on the day of universal rejoicing over the surrender of Lee. The other gun is apparently sound, though grim and dingy, and honey-combed with rust. This relic of British oppression bears the crown mark of England, and its genealogy back to the struggle at Bennington can be accurately traced.

The proposition to coin a nickel five cent piece, and an additional amount of the nickel three cent pieces, is calling out protests from banks in various quarters of the country, on the allegation that there are already too many coins of two, three and three cent issue in circulation, and that they are a drug in the market, and only receivable in exchange for notes at five per cent. discount.

Twenty ocean steamers sailed from New York on Saturday. The Teutonia from Liverpool, arrived on Saturday. Her news is anticipated.

A newspaper moralist thinks it a shame that "French prostitutes" should set the fashion in dress for American women. Scarcely. French fashions, as worn by French ladies, are commonly both decent and tasteful; but as exaggerated by American and English women, they are sometimes neither the one nor the other. The "shame," therefore, does not belong to France.

There is a law in England, which was lately enforced in a case in London, which prescribes that when any one attempts to commit suicide and fails, he or she shall be fined and imprisoned. In consequence of this law, ropes rarely break, poisons rarely fail, and pistols don't miss fire in London. Hereafter the public resolve to "shuffle off their mortal coil."

The cost of coining the new five cent piece will be about twenty per cent. of its full value, while the paper note of the same denomination costs to print about one fiftieth of its full value.

A Paris letter says: "I was walking the other day with a well known author, when I happened to remark on the tondness for dress displayed. He remarked: 'I can assure you our women are such slaves to fashion that if the Empress Eugenie would issue a decree that all people were to go without clothes this hot summer, they would blush—at finding themselves dressed.'"

PERSONAL.

—Gen. W. F. Barry, who is assigned by Lieut. Gen. Grant to the command of the United States forces between Buffalo and the mouth of the Niagara river, is a colonel of artillery in the regular army and a brigadier-general by brevet. He was at one time chief of artillery in the army of the Potomac, and occupied the same position afterwards in Gen. Sherman's army, during its famous march. He has a reputation for tact and prudence, as well as a thorough knowledge of the duties of his profession.

—The Persian conqueror, Nadir Shah, saw the celebrated Koh-i-noor glittering in the turban of the vanquished Mohammed Shah, and proposed in the most friendly sort of way imaginable that they should exchange head-dresses, and as the conquered man preferred that to parting with his head, the exchange was made. Finally, after undergoing similar exchanges for centuries, it has now become one of the crown jewels of England.

—The London *Standard* of the 12th says that when the news of the suspension of Messrs. Peto and Betts was received on the Royal Exchange the merchants offered to subscribe £2,500,000 to assist them through the crisis, which was, however, declined, as the suspension, it was stated, would only be temporary.

—Dr. Gwin now allows it to be understood that he had received the sanction of Napoleon and Maximilian to his scheme for colonizing Sonora with citizens of this country, but while he was in Paris, Maximilian changed his mind, and when Gwin returned to Mexico would not even have an interview. Evidently Maximilian knows something. There was nothing left for Duke Gwin but to come home to his country and take the chance with other rebels.

—The editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel* says, on the authority of a letter from General Lee to himself, that the General desires to write a history of the war, but has not thus far made satisfactory progress, because of the loss of his papers.

—Du Chaillu, the great African traveler, sends to the London *Times* some interesting notes on a tribe of pigmies which he discovered in Western Africa. They resemble the gypsies somewhat in their habits, and gain their livelihood by napping game which they sell in the villages. They average about four feet six inches in height, and are known as the Obongo.

Return of Five-twenties.

A letter received here by the last European steamer, from a prominent U. S. official at Frankfort-on-the-Main, says that large shipments of five-twenties may be expected in June, owing to the great apprehension of war on the continent. Persons who purchased the bonds as a permanent investment, are now anxious to realize, and are flooding the banking houses in the principal cities of Germany with them. He estimates that seventy-five millions worth of these bonds will be returned to America within the next thirty days.

AN AFFECTING LETTER.—Our readers no doubt remember the recent passage, by the New York Legislature, of a bill preventing the use of free passes upon railroads, which bill was to take effect forthwith. The new law being inexorably enforced by a conductor on the New York Central railroad, he put off the cars at Utica a Fort Wayne (Indiana) editor, who had a "pass," but no money to pay his fare, and who thus tells his sorrows in an affecting letter to his wife:

UTICA, N. Y., May 31, 1866.)
BLUE LION TAVERN.)

"DEAR WIFE: Sell my Gother clothes for what they will bring, and remit at once. Had my linen duster for supper, and my spare shirt will have to go for lodging. May be able to make a light breakfast on a German silver comb and a pair of shears that I chanced to have with me. Don't know what I shall get home. It will depend a good deal on the washing. Don't marry for a few months; there is a bare possibility of my getting back. SIMON."

THE VENANGO NATIONAL BANK.—The report of the examiner of the Venango National Bank reveals one or two curious features. It appears from the sworn statement of the bank made Jan. 1, 1866, that the Government deposits in that institution amounted to but $99,000. Sometime in February the Treasury Department drew upon the bank for $65,000, but the draft went to protest and has not yet been paid, but when the bank failed, on the 26th of March, it was discovered that the government deposits had increased to $225,000. The securities in the United States Treasury Department amount to but $50,000. It will be somewhat difficult to convince the public that it was ample or sufficient.

REV. W. M. FERGUSON.—The Zanesville *Courier* in noticing that the telegraph gave the place of residence of Rev. W. M. Ferguson, recently expelled from the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Zanesville, says:—"Zanesville doubtless has its share of mean men, but thank the Lord, it has not got down quite so low as to be the home of Rev. W. M. Ferguson. He don't belong to Muskingum county. We wish we could say as much for the State of Ohio. Muskingum county "expelled" him twelve years ago."

GERMAN DIETARY INTELLIGENCE.—An important telegram from Stuttgart announces that "Herr Von Wiederhold, the Minister of War, has resigned. He is succeeded by General Hardegg." Let us hope that the police army of Wurtemberg will find itself able to support Hardegg's yoke.—*Punch*.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING BILL.

In the House of Representatives, May 31st, the House resumed the consideration of House bill No. 537, to authorize the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, to continue and construct the railroad of said company from the village of Youngstown, Mahoning county, in said State of Ohio, to and into the said State of Pennsylvania, and thence by the most advantageous and practicable route to the city of Pittsburgh, in said State of Pennsylvania, and to establish said road as a military, postal and commercial railroad of the United States.

The question was on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Schofield said:

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to raise any question as to the constitutional right of Congress to authorize railroad companies to construct roads. Without having carefully examined the subject, I am inclined to believe that we have this power; but I am opposed to this method of exercising it. The gentleman (Mr. Garfield) proposes to exercise that power in the same way that the companies Pennsylvania and other States have exercised it—to authorize particular persons or a particular company in a manner that you vote. I believe that is his word as reported in the *Globe* by the mere power of vote to authorize the favorites of Congress to construct roads in particular places. Now, the gentleman complained Pennsylvania for doing just the very thing, and yet he asks us to do it here. If we have the power, it the committee has come to the conclusion that we have the power to control railroad franchises, let us exercise it in a way not inconsistent with the interests of the people. Let us pass a general law on the subject; do not authorize our friends to establish a particular road or a particular track, but authorize the American people to establish roads wherever they may see fit, wherever they think it will pay, or the public interest may require them.

The gentleman says Pennsylvania would not give the privilege. Is not that some evidence it ought not to be granted? The gentleman says this own patriotic State of Ohio would not grant the privilege. Is not that some evidence it ought not to be granted?

Mr. Garfield. I said no such thing. I referred to the portion which lies in the State of Pennsylvania. The State of Ohio has granted the right to the portion in that State, and most of it has been built.

Mr. Schofield. The people of my State may have been wrong in refusing this; but the fact they have refused is some evidence to me that they are not in the right. If the gentleman wants to avoid the very difficulty, the very wrong rather which he charges upon the State of Pennsylvania, let this come before him as a free act of the people of the State. We have appealed in vain to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to respect the railroad interest of the southwestern portion of that State, and all our appeals have been spurned and refused.

It is true that our people are in favor of a general railroad bill. But they are especially in favor of the passage of this bill by Congress, and the construction of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, which passes through the richest mineral region in our State.

My friend from Ohio (Mr. LeBlond) asks what is the necessity for this now in a time of peace? Sir, now is the time to secure the construction of this road. If it had been made before the late war, the millions and millions of dollars it would have been saved to this country. It would have paid for itself ten times over in transporting for the Government, soldiers, arms and ammunition from the West to the seat of war. I am, therefore, in favor of the passage of this bill. It is not destroying the rights of any parties, but I believe it is only doing justice to the great Northwest and the western and southern parts of Pennsylvania. Their interests demand this road, and the people of Pennsylvania will pass this bill that they may be protected from the monopoly that now rules the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Garfield. There is one point which has been raised by the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. O'Neill), which I would like further to ask action on this bill. He says there was a dispute in the matter of water; but the record of this House will show that the work should be begun on the road within three years, and completed within seven years. I wish to inform the gentleman and the House that there was no such provision in the charter. I have here on my desk the general law of Ohio and Pennsylvania on this subject, and I am responsible for the accuracy of every statement that I make. In 1848 a charter was granted by the Legislature of Ohio to the Mahoning Railroad Company. That company did not comply with the terms of the charter within three years, and in 1851 the charter was renewed with no limitation of time in the charter itself. But there was on the statute-book of Ohio a general corporation law, one section of which I will read:

"If any railroad company shall not be organized within three years from the passage of the special act incorporating the same, and not less than ten miles of such road shall be completed and fully equipped for use within seven years from the same date, then the act creating the same shall be void."

That is the only limitation of time imposed upon this company by the laws of Ohio.

Now, sir, in 1851 when the road had been commenced, the Legislature of Pennsylvania re-enacted the word for word in express terms, the charter of the State of Ohio of 1851, without adding any limitation of time other than that embraced in the Ohio law. Now, what was that limitation? Why, that the work should be begun on the Cleveland and Mahoning road within three years, and that ten miles should be completed within seven years. Before the seven years had elapsed fifty miles of road had been completed, and seventy miles are now completed. The whole road had been surveyed, the construction contracts were being made, and all the money had been raised for completing the road and the bill for that purpose was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The facts are fully set forth in the preamble of the pending bill.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania has said that the legislation of this State has been liberal. I grant that up to a certain time it was very liberal. But within the last eight or ten years a marked change has come over the spirit of its legislation. The same influences that control Pennsylvania for their narrow and illiberal policy in regard to the Wheeling bridge, and made that bridge, under the authority and act of congress, part of a national, military and postal road, and which has passed through a shameful ordeal, a merited rebuke when it attempted an illiberal policy that would shut up the great avenues of trade between and among the States; and I am very glad also that Pennsylvania shared in the rebuke, and that a good highway is now open to the great and important highway between the West and the Atlantic coast, shall also throw the ægis of its protection over those men whose money was raised and whose labor has been expended until the work is so nearly completed that eighteen months will see the whole line finished.

I wish to inform the House that an ex-Governor of my State, who was one of the corporators of the company, and who is one of the largest stockholders in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, has been elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania this last winter and asked that they should reinstate the company in its rights so completely that the Committee on Railroads of the Pennsylvania Legislature referred that bill to a sub-committee, one member of the Legislature, to ascertain whether that company could have its charter restored. And when he applied to the Governor of the State, I am informed that the Governor was told by the railroad party that his intent would be to get one stored if he would run the Ohio road so as to connect with the Pennsylvania Central road some fifty or sixty miles east of the city of Pittsburgh, and thus turn the tide of travel into that channel. He could not accept justice on such a condition, and so abandoned any attempt to obtain a restoration of the company's rights from the Pennsylvania Legislature, and now they appeal to this body to take that important work under national protection, and allow the road to be completed.

The bill provides that the rights of the company shall be subject to control by the Congress of the United States, and in case litigation shall arise, they shall have access to the courts of the United States.

I hope to be able on a future day—when the general railroad bill, which I had the honor to introduce a few weeks ago, comes up for discussion—to go into the whole question of railroads in the States as I have done in the time to do now.

I believe the time has come when the General Government must use the authority clearly vested in it by the Constitution "to regulate commerce among the States," and not allow States and close corporations to block that free commerce, and the spirit and the life of industry and vitality necessary to the growth and harmony of the Union. In order that the House may understand the spirit and policy of the Pennsylvania Legislature on this subject, I append the opinion of Justice Grier, of the Supreme Court, on the appeal of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company's case.

His Honor, Judge McCandless, in the United States Circuit Court, read the following opinion of Judge Grier in the case of the Mayor, &c., of Baltimore, vs. the Connellsville and Southern Railroad Company:

[This opinion appeared in the columns of the COMMERCIAL a few days after it was delivered. Mr. Garfield continued his remarks in addition on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 78, nays 41, not voting, sixty-five.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and BASS & CO., of London, and includes the above articles are the best of bottled Ales and Porters ever brought to this city. Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, always on hand. Only by order, and by the case, can be selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, and the public can depend upon every article of the above brands being genuine as imported. Orders promptly attended to.

M'CLARAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
jel 88 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION TO THE

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine OF THE AGE.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh, I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know that of late years my case was an aggravated one, and of a decidedly confirming any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe paroxysm of nausea would pass off, I would lose all strength, and be utterly helpless. Some of these fits would last for 24 hours, so that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little gruel, and that in very limited quantities. I have finished within seven, as appears by the preamble to the Pennsylvania act of 1858. Now, the State of Pennsylvania did not demand this time for enactment should be repeated until fourteen years had elapsed since the original charter of the Cleveland and Mahoning road had been granted in Ohio, and not for eleven years after the passage of the act of 1851.

Sir, there is a misapprehension in regard to this matter. The State of Pennsylvania by her constitution has a right to alter, revoke or amend her laws, provided no rights of individuals are invaded. There is such a provision in all the early charters and almost every act of the Legislature giving privileges or franchises to corporations, and it does not come with a bad grace for the Legislature of Pennsylvania to one of wrose railroad companies, powers which it has exercised in perfect good faith, to proclaim here that the Legislature of Pennsylvania would do a wrong or abridge a right, by the bill now pending, and under consideration beyond the soil of its own State, compiled with any of the terms of its charter.

Mr. Speaker, if I had time to read the act of 1864 repealing the charter of this company, in which the fiend's cry for the repeal are set forth, it would be seen that it never commenced to build its road in the State of Pennsylvania, and I believe did not begin commerce, much less complete the survey. My impression is that other projects failing, and other connections being impracticable, the road was deliberately stopped at the eastern line of the State of Ohio, and the legislation of Pennsylvania entirely disregarded and set at defiance. To show the good feeling of her Legislature, during the very same session of 1864 in which the act was passed by which certain privileges a county which promised a subscription to the stock company and had failed to pay it. The noble old Commonwealth deals out even-handed justice to all, and will not be driven from the path of rectitude by her and promises, escape her condemnation.

Now, I say, for good reasons the State of Pennsylvania repealed this charter. She had a right to repeal it. She did it upon sufficient grounds, and those grounds are stated in the repealing act. The charter provided that certain things should be done which had not been done; not a mile of the road had been built and not a mile surveyed, and even now this company does not seem to think that the road, as originally intended through Lawrence county. It asks now to be allowed to get to Pittsburgh by any route it chooses to adopt, so as to save sixteen miles. The State of Pennsylvania did right to revoke this charter. No one can complain of it. It was done in open day. There is the law upon her statute-book. There are the reasons for it set forth. I for one rise to defend the course of the Commonwealth in this matter and to assert that she has a right to confer franchises upon such corporations as she pleases and where she pleases. She has the sole right, and I do not think that it is within the power of Congress, on the pretense of establishing military roads, or on any other pretense, to take that right from her.

Mr. Eggleston. This is a question of vital importance to the Western portion of this Union. Although the claims of the State of Pennsylvania and her State rights have been so ably argued by my distinguished friend from Philadelphia, [Mr. O'Neill,] yet I have failed to see the reason why we should sit here as the representatives of the people of the entire country and say that the State of Pennsylvania shall set up her puny arm and tell us of the West that our produce cannot pass through that State without paying tribute to her as she has done in former days.

Sir, if State lines are to be recognized in reference to the transit of property and persons, and say that when you arrive at particular points where one State connects with another, you shall not pass over it without stopping and paying tribute, as was the case a few years ago in Pennsylvania, I say it is time for this Congress to step in and declare that these things did not even organize their company. Hence in three years after the charter was granted, it expired by the limitation of the original charter to existence; afterward these parties came to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in the face of the fact that all of the conditions of the charter as to time had been violated, some of these men, who had not even organized, got the Legislature to pass a law extending the time for the completion of the road into her territory. But the Pennsylvania act contained the same provision as was in the charter, as to time, and required that the railroad company should be organized within three years, and that the road should be finished within seven, as appears by the preamble to the Pennsylvania act of 1858. Now, the State of Pennsylvania did not demand this time for enactment should be repeated until fourteen years had elapsed since the original charter of the Cleveland and Mahoning road had been granted in Ohio, and not for eleven years after the passage of the act of 1851.

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The Daily Commercial

RETOUCHED ANEW.

BY EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

The sunlight fills the trembling air,
And flowers and grasses glistening bring
The earth again is young and fair;
The dainty season rules with misty spring.

And in the watery mirror, where
The willows lean,
Reflected back the spangled green,
And look as tender beauty ought,
Imagined where the willows lean.

Mark how the rippled currents flow;
What genial influence lights the day!
What looks the sunset-rays cast up,
And this reverse the earth and sky!

Who told us that the years had fled
Or bade a winter rule the north?
Such joys are all as in us spread,
We know the whisper was not truth.

The birds that break from grass and grove
Sing every call that they sang
When first our veins were rich with love,
And May her mantle round us flung.

O fresh lit dawn! immortal life!
Earth's betrothal, sweet and new,
With whose delights our souls are rife,
And are their vernal Vows renew.

Then, darling, walk with me this morn:
Let your brown tresses drink its sheen:
Those violets within them shame
Of floral fays shall make you queen.

What though there comes a time of pain,
When All must wholly forbode decay;
The days of love are born again,
That fabled time is far away!

And never seemed the land so fair
As now, nor birds such notes to sing,
Nor first within your shining hair
I wove the blossoms of the Spring.

THE MORMONS.

How Brigham Young's Wives Live.

The new work on the Mormons gives the following:

"The internal arrangement of affairs at the harem is very similar to that of a young ladies' boarding-school. Each woman having her own room, her affairs are all centered there. The culinary department is under the control of each of the wives as Brigham from time to time appoints. She is the stewardess, and carries the keys. A cook is employed—generally a man—and several servants besides, who all under the control of the stewardess.

"When the meals are prepared and ready the bell rings, and each woman, with her children, she having any, flies down to the dining-table, and is seated as before stated.

"Each, on rising, has her children to attend and get ready for breakfast; this over, she commences the business of the day, arranges if needs, and sits down to her sewing or other work, as the case may be.

"A sewing-machine is brought into requisition, and one of the number appointed to use it.

"For the benefit of those who want a sewing-machine, it may be well to state how this one is procured. One day a man from St. Louis came to offer one for sale, stating that his price was ninety dollars. Brigham bought it, pruning to pay the man whenever he should call, a man who generally calls in a few days. He has not got his pay. He called again a number times, with the same result. One of the wives became quite indignant, and said: 'If I am his place, I would never ask it from one high in the priesthood. He had better give it than ask pay of him.' The poor man never received his money, and as soon as he got her means, and left the Territory. This is a manner in which the Prophet becomes possessed of much of his property.

"Most of the women spin and make their Sunday clothing, doing their own coloring. They are quite proud of the quantity of cloth manufactured in their establishment every year. They work hard, and take but very little out-of-door exercise. Parties and the theatre are the only amusements. At the theatre, Brigham and one or two of the favored wives sit together in the King's box, but the remainder of the women and the children sit in what is called Brigham's corral,' This is in the parquette, at the centre of the area. The Prophet goes once or twice during the evening to the stall, and chats for a few moments with one individual, but in a short time he can be seen beside his dear Amelia again.

"All the Mormon parties much gayety present. Appearances are maintained, somewhat, paying more respectful deference to the first on such occasions. Gentiles, with whom saints are on good terms, are well received kindly entertained and treated as friends, and all in giving themselves up to the influences mirth and festivity. Dancing is not only a time amusement, it is more: it is cultivated such an extent that it becomes a passion. Brigham's women, though better clothed formerly, still work very hard. They are fixated with their religion, and devoted to husbands. If they indulge in quarrels in his ears, content themselves with his kindness, endeavor to think themselves happy. As regards their only solace, they try to make it only object. If it does not elevate their they ameliorate their miserabilities, and as are not permitted to be women, they try to ince themselves that it is God's will they be slaves.

"A music-master, a dancing-master, and a teacher of the ordinary branches of an English ation, are employed in the family school, a teacher of French. His children have a better advantage in having any other in the tory. Dancing and music are the leading plishments, and everything else is made ndinate to these."

Prepayment of Postage.

clerk in the St. Louis Postoffice, some ths ago, found a ten dollar bill on the street, ppropriated it to the paying of postage on s dropped into the office without being n. By permission of the Postmaster he affixed a notice to the letter, informing erson to whom it was directed that it was ned on account of postage, and realizing mportant it was to have letters forwarded diately, he had placed the necessary s on the letters, asking the return of postamps of equal value, addressed to "Good s," St. Louis P. O. "Good Will" has told about twenty-five letters a day, which I have otherwise gone to the Dead Letter e. He does not comply with the request, ose who do, generally send twice as many ps as the stamps on their letters. He also re- contributions of money, so that there is e dollars on hand. He is sanguine that ot will maintain itself. He has received orm for the forwarding of a letter, the fol- at:

DUQUOIN, ILL., May 26, 1866.

Will" in name, "Good Will" in deed, is a befitting, simple creed,
the "bird of message" on,
lain of the sure return,
ig again its postage-fee,
urged it on as speedily.

Will" in name, "Good Will" in thought;
is a mission heaven taught,
many hearts with waiting faint,
weak and weary with complaint,
things full of joy may lie
ed long—no "Good Will" nigh.

then, with my warmest thanks,
k on this richest "Kind Thoughts" banks,
wn in the pleasure of one "Good Will,"
ressing by compound interest still,
for others you do as you've done by me,
ne be ever less grateful than

MAGGIE.

ng Struck Blind for Blasphemy.

brighton (England) *Observer* relates a case he vengeance of the Almighty was vis- youth named Richards. The youth was 3 years of age, and had been playing for me with his companions, when a dispute etween them as to the "notches" or Richards had scored. He declared that made more than twenty, and his opp- otested that he had not made so many, rds and bad language were freely used sides. Each boy accused the other of d, and at length Richards, failing to con- companions of the truthfulness of his nt flew into a violent rage and emphati- nted, "May God strike me blind if I made more than twenty." He had uttered the adjuration before he let the all out of his hands, and, throwing up , exclaimed, "Oh, dear, I can not see." panions ran to him, and finding what was true, at his request led him home, on examination, it was found that a n had overspread each of his eyes. In erable condition the unhappy youth ained ever since, and we are informed re is little or no prospect of his sight stored.

ve frequently of late given extracts press of England as to the estimation our Monitors are now held in that The London *Standard*, in a recent ar- rified ordnance, thus expresses the l impression in England as to the pow- Monitors with their heavy ordnance- dy the Americans have made fifteen -inch guns, which have been tested very safe for a thousand rounds with shot of 440 pounds, and powder charge ounds. They have also 20-inch guns, round projectiles of 1,080 pounds, owder charge of 100 pounds. These e tested to 800 rounds. The turret ritan and Passaconaway are armed e 20-inch guns, and, from the nature of ament would be more than a match hole of the English iron-clad fleet

DISSOLUTIONS.

LUTION OF COPARTNER-
The partnership heretofore ex sting, un- s and style of

. HEIDELBERGER & CO.,

is day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. E. BERGER FE having sold out his interest ess to Mr. HENRY HERZOG.
WM. HEIDELBERGER,
JOSEPH MITTELBERGER,
MOSES HERZOG.

TNERSHIP NOTICE.—The ined have this day associated themselves r s the WHOLESALE NOTION and ition BUSINESS, at No. 68½ WOOD ST., cupied by "M HEIDELBERGER & CO.," rm and style of

LBERGER, HERZOG & BRO.,
intend continuing the business as hereto-
JOSEPH MITTELBERGER,
MOSES HERZOG,
HENRY HERZOG.
from the above firm, I would express my ions and recommend the new firm ROER HERZOG & BRO., to the liberal ipped by the old firm.
WM. HEIDELBERGER.
Pa., June 1, 1866. jel-3t

LUTION OF COPARTNER-
The firm of CURLING, ROBERTSON & ved on the 31st day of October, A. D. death of McBRAN ROBERTSON is DITHRIDGE has paid and adjusted all said firm, and has transferred his inter- GEO ALBREE, assignee of A. B. CUR- will settle all claims due to or by said. GEO. ALBREE,
Assignee for
A. B. CURLING,
EDW'D DITHRIDGE.

LUTION.
ship between the undersigned under the ll & MACONNELL, in the practice of dicine, was by mutual consent on the first . The business will be settled by either ell, Second & Smithfield st., at the old office, No. street, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT ROBB,
THOS. MACONNELL.

LAND

CORN,
to arrive. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

ATTRACTION IN

ys' Clothing.
purchase a fashionable and tasty suit HING, go to A. ARONSON'S Star of ing Hall, No. 169 corner 5th st. and ond, which only has been a few days open we are twenty-five per cent. cheaper ere else.
my18 tf

CHAIN.

SD LINEN,
PLAIN AND COLORED.
IN YARD, assorted in numbers, all of y for sale by A. H. CHILDS & CO., at Pittsburgh City. Does advise the r supplies may be had at the lowest orders left at A. H. CHILDS & CO.'s, No. 124 Wood street. jel-3m
Kenney.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

THE SEVEN SISTERS.

THIS MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE,

One of the most gorgeous that ever was placed upon the stage

WILL BE REVIVED,

With all the

SPLENDID ORIGINAL SCENERY
AND MECHANICAL APPOINTMENTS,

THIS EVENING.

HOTELS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.

The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

my30-3m BAKER & FARLEY.

REIBER HOUSE—
Cor. Main and Mercer streets,
GREENVILLE PA.
H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.
PO STOFFICE BOX 59. ap27-3m

STATES UNION HOTEL,
606 AND 608 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for business,
IMPROVED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and will compare with any Hotel of its size in Philadelphia, being located in the centre of the business portion of the city, which makes it one of the most desirable stopping places for Merchants and Travelers. Board—$2 25 per day.

Cars of the P. R. R. pass the door every 5 minutes. ap18-3m THOS. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE,
PERRYSVILLE,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.
JOS. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.
my16-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

POSTPONEMENT
THE U. S. PRIZE
CONCERT,
To have been given at
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
Monday, May 28, 1866, will positively take place, at the "Rink Hall," Wabash Av., Chicago.
MONDAY, July 9, '66,
ON WHICH OCCASION
Half a Million Dollars in Prizes
Will be presented to Ticket Holders, including
$100,000
IN GREENBACKS.

The postponement is an unavoidable necessity, (not so much in consequence of the unsold tickets yet in hand, as the non-receipt of returns for the proper registration for those already disposed of, which has been delayed in consequence of the carelessness of a portion of our Agents in making their proper returns.

We Advise all Parties Wanting Tickets
To send for them without delay, as we have but a limited number yet on hand. We wish more parties to understand that we are not humbugging, and all in giving themselves up to the influences mirth and festivity. Dancing is not only a time amusement, it is more: it is cultivated such an extent that it becomes a passion. Brigham's women, though better clothed formerly, still work very hard. They are fixated with their religion, and devoted to husbands. If they indulge in quarrels in his ears, content themselves with his kindness, endeavor to think themselves happy. As regards their only solace, they try to make it only object. If it does not elevate their they ameliorate their miserabilities, and as are not permitted to be women, they try to ince themselves that it is God's will they be slaves.

music-master, a dancing-master, and a teacher of the ordinary branches of an English ation, are employed in the family school, a teacher of French. His children have a better advantage in having any other in the tory. Dancing and music are the leading plishments, and everything else is made ndinate to these."

Prepayment of Postage.

clerk in the St. Louis Postoffice, some ths ago, found a ten dollar bill on the street, ppropriated it to the paying of postage on s dropped into the office without being n. By permission of the Postmaster he affixed a notice to the letter, informing erson to whom it was directed that it was ned on account of postage, and realizing mportant it was to have letters forwarded diately, he had placed the necessary s on the letters, asking the return of postamps of equal value, addressed to "Good s," St. Louis P. O. "Good Will" has told about twenty-five letters a day, which I have otherwise gone to the Dead Letter e. He does not comply with the request, ose who do, generally send twice as many ps as the stamps on their letters. He also re- contributions of money, so that there is e dollars on hand. He is sanguine that ot will maintain itself. He has received orm for the forwarding of a letter, the fol- at:

DUQUOIN, ILL., May 26, 1866.

Will" in name, "Good Will" in deed,
is a befitting, simple creed,
the "bird of message" on,
lain of the sure return,
ig again its postage-fee,
urged it on as speedily.

Will" in name, "Good Will" in thought;
is a mission heaven taught,
many hearts with waiting faint,
weak and weary with complaint,
things full of joy may lie
ed long—no "Good Will" nigh.

then, with my warmest thanks,
k on this richest "Kind Thoughts" banks,
wn in the pleasure of one "Good Will,"
ressing by compound interest still,
for others you do as you've done by me,
ne be ever less grateful than

MAGGIE.

ng Struck Blind for Blasphemy.

brighton (England) *Observer* relates a case he vengeance of the Almighty was vis- youth named Richards. The youth was 3 years of age, and had been playing for me with his companions, when a dispute etween them as to the "notches" or Richards had scored. He declared that made more than twenty, and his opp- otested that he had not made so many, rds and bad language were freely used sides. Each boy accused the other of d, and at length Richards, failing to con- companions of the truthfulness of his nt flew into a violent rage and emphati- nted, "May God strike me blind if I made more than twenty." He had uttered the adjuration before he let the all out of his hands, and, throwing up , exclaimed, "Oh, dear, I can not see." panions ran to him, and finding what was true, at his request led him home, on examination, it was found that a n had overspread each of his eyes. In erable condition the unhappy youth ained ever since, and we are informed re is little or no prospect of his sight stored.

ve frequently of late given extracts press of England as to the estimation our Monitors are now held in that The London *Standard*, in a recent ar- rified ordnance, thus expresses the l impression in England as to the pow- Monitors with their heavy ordnance- dy the Americans have made fifteen -inch guns, which have been tested very safe for a thousand rounds with shot of 440 pounds, and powder charge ounds. They have also 20-inch guns, round projectiles of 1,080 pounds, owder charge of 100 pounds. These e tested to 800 rounds. The turret ritan and Passaconaway are armed e 20-inch guns, and, from the nature of ament would be more than a match hole of the English iron-clad fleet

DISSOLUTIONS.

LUTION OF COPARTNER-
The partnership heretofore ex sting, un- s and style of

. HEIDELBERGER & CO.,

is day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. E. BERGER FE having sold out his interest ess to Mr. HENRY HERZOG.
WM. HEIDELBERGER,
JOSEPH MITTELBERGER,
MOSES HERZOG.

TNERSHIP NOTICE.—The ined have this day associated themselves r s the WHOLESALE NOTION and ition BUSINESS, at No. 68½ WOOD ST., cupied by "M HEIDELBERGER & CO.," rm and style of

LBERGER, HERZOG & BRO.,
intend continuing the business as hereto-
JOSEPH MITTELBERGER,
MOSES HERZOG,
HENRY HERZOG.
from the above firm, I would express my ions and recommend the new firm ROER HERZOG & BRO., to the liberal ipped by the old firm.
WM. HEIDELBERGER.
Pa., June 1, 1866. jel-3t

LUTION OF COPARTNER-
The firm of CURLING, ROBERTSON & ved on the 31st day of October, A. D. death of McBRAN ROBERTSON is DITHRIDGE has paid and adjusted all said firm, and has transferred his inter- GEO ALBREE, assignee of A. B. CUR- will settle all claims due to or by said. GEO. ALBREE,
Assignee for
A. B. CURLING,
EDW'D DITHRIDGE.

UTION.
ship between the undersigned under the ll & MACONNELL, in the practice of dicine, was by mutual consent on the first . The business will be settled by either ell, Second & Smith st., at the old office, No. street, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT ROBB,
THOS. MACONNELL.

LAND

CORN,
to arrive. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

ATTRACTION IN

ys' Clothing.
purchase a fashionable and tasty suit HING, go to A. ARONSON'S Star of ing Hall, No. 169 corner 5th st. and ond, which only has been a few days open we are twenty-five per cent. cheaper ere else.
my18 tf

CHAIN.

SD LINEN,
PLAIN AND COLORED.
IN YARD, assorted in numbers, all of y for sale by A. H. CHILDS & CO., at Pittsburgh City. Does advise the r supplies may be had at the lowest orders left at A. H. CHILDS & CO.'s, No. 124 Wood street. jel-3m
Kenney.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Manager.....W. H. LEAK.
First night of the charming young Actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
Who will appear in her great character of Julia, in Sheridan Knowles' five act play of the
HUNCHBACK.
First appearance of the celebrated Comedian,
MR. T. E. JACKSON,
Who will present his great speciality,
JUMBO JUM,
With Songs and Dances.
CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. ja25-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 150 and 152 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL.
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office: Corner Rose and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Flue, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Shovel, Spring, Sleigh, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 57 Fifth street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks &c., supplied on liberal terms. Coal delivered solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se25-1y

COAL, COAL.
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.
GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r
Miners and shippers of best
YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,
For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville Railroad.

RATES.

Barges loaded with dispatch.			
Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.			
Office, 81 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.			

T. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent.
mh23-3m-eod

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City. dec28

PETROLEUM.

EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS.
COMERFORD & CO.,
26 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Machinery and other Oils, and Wagon Grease. The Empire Oils are entirely free from all sediment and impurities of every description, and are equal in durability, utility and cleanness to the Finest Sperm and Lard Oils.
Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others, would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it would be a saving of at least 100 per cent. over Lard or Sperm Oil.
References—P. C. Shiras, Feiss, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburgh; Lauth, Berg & Co., Allegheny City; A. G. Welch, Danville, Pa.; Delaney, Albrighton & Co., Tamaqua, Pa. my31-eod3m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
and Wholesale Dealers in Crude,
Refined and Lubricating Oils,
No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
All oils Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law- renceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se27

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL.
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
Have removed to the New Building,
196 Liberty street.
Owing to the lateness of their purchases for the
SPRING TRADE,
(The senior partner being now in the East,) they are prepared to exhibit goods for the
CUSTOM TRADE
AT THE VERY LOWEST QUOTATIONS
that goods have yet reached.
They have always on hand, a SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and EQUAL in all respects to CUSTOM WORK. mh29-marh

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

FURNITURE
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
CHAMBER and
DINING ROOM
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 and 99 Third Street.
mh13-3m

THOMAS PALMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WALL PAPER,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.
Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street.
Second door below Diamond Alley,
mh26-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

D. KAISER & SON,
JOBBERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
Agents for Glenroy Fashion Cloths.
106 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blas' Guages.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for surfing fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI,
my5-1y-M,W&F Agent for the above, 118 Third st

FISH—
No. 1 Shore, bbls and halves;
No. 2 bbls.
No. 3 large, bbls and halves.
No. 1 extra, quarters and kits.
No. 1 dried Herring.
Scaled do do.
Labrador Herring,
Codfish.
In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
my17 Corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

TEA.
An assortment of Common and Fine Young Hyson, Black, Imperial Gunpowder, Japan and Hyson Tea, to which the attention of the city trade is invited. For sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
my17 Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL BANK
OF
COMMERCE,
COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
Capital - - - $500,000
Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and sold.

OFFICERS.
A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON,	WM. REED,
JAMES McCANDLESS,	ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
CHARLES LOCKHART,	WM. DOUGLAS,
WM. H. BROWN,	WM. S. HAVEN,
JOHN MELLON.	

ap2-eod

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
mh10-eod

BANKING AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE
OF
SAM'L HAZLETT,
WASHINGTON, PA.
Special attention given to collections—in Washington and adjoining counties—and prompt remittance promptly on day of payment in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or New York Exchange.
REFERENCES:
Ninth National Bank, New York City; Messrs. Ailes, Belmont & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; Messrs. Brodhead & Fairthorne, Attorneys, Philadelphia; Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, Pittsburgh; Messrs. Brady, Bain, Cash, of Merchants Nat. Bank, Wheeling. my12-1m

GILBERT'S
PATENT PILE INSTRUMENT
Cures Blind, Bleeding, External or Itching Piles, without an instant's pain. Relief is immediate in five minutes, when used with Gilbert's Lubricating Balm. For sale by Dr. KEY'S office, No. 6 Fifth street, and by DRUGGISTS, corner Market street and the Diamond, McCLARREN & McKENNAN'S, 85 Market st. near Fifth, and Druggists generally. mh16-3m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Dumb Bells, Chest Expanders, &c., in the city. OTTO HELMOLD,
66 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. mh14-1y

STATIONERY.

MANILLA
PAPERS,
Suitable for wrapping and mailing.
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
RULERS, ERASERS, STANDS,
BANDS,
PENHOLDERS, PENCILS,
GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,
Gold Mounted Penholders and Pencils. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my10 corner Wood and Third streets.

TRACING LINEN,
PROFILE PAPER,
INDIA INK,
WATER COLORS,
MANILLA DRAWING PAPER,
WHITE DO DO
MANILLA DRAWING PAPERS,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Perkinves manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester.
Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.
ap7

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally. fe1

EVERYTHING CHEAP.
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.
To the Millinery Trade.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in
Straw and Millinery Goods.
BONNETS AND HATS
In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.
Millinery Goods.
FULL LINES OF
BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BLONDS,
FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 & 79 Market street.

S. R. McELROY, JAMES DICKSON, JOHN T. SHANE
McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
(Late Wilson & McElroy.)
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
54 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.
mh8-3m

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
ap15-3mW

J. K. SMITH & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Diamond,
SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries,
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars, Extra C Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Elder's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
my19 J. K. SMITH & CO.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Black wood's patent,) for raising vertically or horison tally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
118 Third street.
1-13-Y-TAF

WOODS, LIPPINCOTT & CO.
PRESERVERS, PICKLERS,
HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT,
OYSTERS, &c.
NO. 1 CALHOUN ALLEY,
mh29-6m opposite Maltby House, BALTIMORE.

GROCERIES,
Lovering's Syrup,
Haymeyer & Elders Syrup,
Fruits for Ice Cream Soda,
Do Barbadoes do do
Old Government Java Coffee,
Common, Prime and Choice Rio Coffee,
Oakley's, Babbitt's and Colgate's Soaps,
Oswego, Corn, Silver Gloss and Pure Starch.
With a general stock of Pure Ground Spices, Tobacco, Glass, Iron, Nails, etc., etc., in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
ap9 Nos. 221 and 223, cor Liberty and Irwin sts.

BUTTER.
23 firkins prime, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
ap9 cor of Liberty and Irwin streets.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. RANE. JAS. R. McCLELLAND. SAM'L H. DAVIS.
McCLELLAND & CO.,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs Carbon Oil, etc., Stannard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and will be selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my8

MINERAL WATERS.
KISSENGEN,
VICHEY,
EMPIRE,
CONGRESS,
(Quarts and Pints),
BLUE LICK,
In Barrels and 10 Gallon Kegs, by
J. C. MATTHEWS, Druggist,
ap5-3m COR. SMITHFIELD AND THIRD STS.

PARK & BRILL,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes. Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

CHOLERA
DISARMED !!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.
DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300 & 302 Henry street, New York. Office, 42 Cedar street.
This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals, prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat boiling establishments, all kinds of manures (because by increasing the value of the latter to every farmer), and wherever a powerful disinfectant may exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful* ones; they are not poisons, and are absolutely harmless with hundreds of others can be seen at the Company's office.
DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.
To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company:
Dear Sir: It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but we consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors.
T. ROSSEEL & Co.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.
To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company:
Dear Sir: We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effects upon every matter is complete and instantaneous.
C. A. STETSON, Astor House.
Dr. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS are used by the Sanitary engineers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
POMEROY & THOMPSON, Agents for N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed. For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. my18-3m

GILBERT'S
PATENT PILE INSTRUMENT
Cures Blind, Bleeding, External or Itching Piles, without an instant's pain. Relief is immediate in five minutes, when used with Gilbert's Lubricating Balm. For sale by Dr. KEY'S office, No. 6 Fifth street, and by DRUGGISTS, corner Market street and the Diamond, McCLARREN & McKENNAN'S, 85 Market st. near Fifth, and Druggists generally. mh16-3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company), (a National Bank since 1865), with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE U. P. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Reception of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Delegate—Letter from Dr. McMasters—The Missionary Question—Important Report on Psalmody—The Rev. W. M. Gibson Elected Missionary to California—The Foreign Mission—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Authorized to be Raised, Etc.

SIXTH DAY.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, re-assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Kerr.

Rev. Dr. Prestley, stated clerk, called the roll and read the minutes of Tuesday's proceedings, which were approved.

The Assembly agreed to limit speeches to five minutes.

The new version of the Psalms, in metre, was made the special order for this (Thursday) morning at a quarter past nine o'clock.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was taken up and responded to by appointing J. C. Taggart as missionary in place of J. B. Sands, declined, and the resolution appointing the missionaries, as already published in the COMMERCIAL, was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, introduced the Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., delegate from General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

Rev. Dr. Smith said it was his pleasure in behalf of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, to present its fraternal regards to the United Presbyterian Church of North America, and to lay upon the table of the General Assembly a copy of the proceedings of the late General Synod of the Church. The system of representing delegated bodies and the several branches of the church in this way argued well for the latter. Perhaps many were not familiar with the church he had the honor to represent. The Reformed Protestant Dutch Churches lie in the valley of the Hudson and the Mohawk in New York; over the whole State of New Jersey, and were scattered over parts of Indiana and Pennsylvania. In the West, through emigration from the Netherlands, etc., there were about four hundred and fifty churches and four hundred and sixty clergymen belonging to this sect. Thus in the great family of Presbyterians, although the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was small, it nevertheless was doing something in common with the other branches of the church for the Good Master. Dr. Smith congratulated the General Assembly on the noble position in which it has placed the church on the subject of missions, and its general prosperity in the service of the Great Head of the whole Christian body.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, said the Assembly had enjoyed some pleasant greetings, but among the delegates from other christian bodies to whom they had listened, he felt authorized to say there are none for whom the United Presbyterians should manifest a more earnest attachment than the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. The lines of the two churches diverged, but they both started from the same point—both rejoiced in a calvanistic beginning. He hoped the church he represented would hereafter know their brethren of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church more intimately, working side by side for the same grand purpose, for he felt assured that the two will come together at last, and the lines converge at the Throne of Grace, and the Lord God Omnipotent reign forever.

Rev. Dr Kerr, Moderator, introduced Rev. J. R. McMillen, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, New School.

Rev. Mr McMillen read the following letter from the Rev. Dr. John McMasters, who was appointed a delegate to the Assembly to represent the Reformed Presbyterian Church, New School.

TO THE MODERATOR AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Fathers and Brethren:

At the meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church, held in Newcastle Pa., May 17th, 1866, I received an appointment as delegate to attend the sessions of your Assembly now meeting in Allegheny, to present to you the fraternal salutations of the church with which I am connected, and to draw closer those bonds of brotherhood that should bring us nearer together and to union, as we are of common lineage, and in doctrine, worship and order substantially one.

Since I received my appointment as delegate, our Synod has held another meeting at Xenia, Ohio, commencing May 16th, and closing May 24th, of this current year. At this last meeting a committee was appointed to confer and cooperate with committees which it is to be appointed by the several branches of the land, so as to secure, if possible, a new and improved revision of the Book of Psalms, with a variety of metres that would be satisfactory to all, with the use of which in worship all might unite as it is said "They with one shall fill up the chorus." All the voices together shall they sing, for they shall so agree to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion." I would respectfully bring this matter to your attention, and ask you to take such measures that we may act together to secure a greater uniformity in the songs of praise in the different denominations.

Another subject that had our attention, was the union of the churches. At the present time we see that whilst God is making good his word, by more and more I chase out the earth only, but also heaven. And this we rejoice to see signified in the present state of those things that so shaken, as of things that are made, that those things that cannot be shaken may remain;" that amidst those shakings of our ecclesiastical heavens there is a strong tendency to union and weeping itself. In Scotland, the various Presbyterian bodies outside of the establishment are coming together. In the British provinces on our own continent, they have become one, and in the United States the same spirit is making good its word, by more and more I chase out the earth only, but also heaven. And this we rejoice to see signified in the present state of those things that so shaken, as of things that are made, that those things that cannot be shaken may remain;" that amidst those shakings of our ecclesiastical heavens there is a strong tendency to union and weeping itself. In Scotland, the various Presbyterian bodies outside of the establishment are coming together. In the British provinces on our own continent, they have become one, and in the United States the same spirit is making itself felt in the different denominations. Thus the two Associate Synods, the two Reformed Synods, and the Associate Synod are nearer the way for a union of the two bodies; whilst the different portions of the Methodist family of the United States had separated themselves from the Methodist Episcopal church, at their meeting in Cincinnati, have taken the necessary measures to bring these fragments into one. Let us, brethren, be wakeful in this matter and we would not resist his strivings. Whilst, then, we look for the fulness of time for the union of all the Presbyterian churches in the land, we also believe that those who have the least to separate from might first become united among themselves, and thus, to make our work correspond, our Synod appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee, should it please the Assembly of the United Presbyterian church to meet and to take measures for the union of the churches. To the matter, also, I would respectfully call your attention.

It was my purpose to have attended your sessions at this time; but I have been providentially hindered, and I can not be present at this time. I have written as above, bringing to your notice the practical matters to which I would have been pleased to invite your attention had I been allowed the privilege of addressing you in person.

Praying that you may enjoy the presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit of promised to lead you into all truth, I subscribe myself your brother in Christ,

JOHN M'MASTERS,
Delegate from the R. P. Church.

Princeton, Ind., June 4th 1866.

Rev. Dr. Van Eaton moved that the reception of the Rev. Dr. Spring, delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Old School, be made the special order for this Thursday morning at ten o'clock. Carried.

The report of the committee on the Home Mission Board, was taken up.

The first resolution recommended by the committee, that grateful thanks to God are due from the church for the signal blessings which have fallen upon the Home Missions during the past year, was unanimously passed.

The second resolution, that the Assembly have confidence in the wisdom, fidelity and administration of the Home Board, was sought to be smer ded by striking out the word "organization," but the amendment was lost by 39 to 35, and the original resolution adopted.

The third resolution, appropriating $300 instead of $1 00 for the support of the Oregon mission, and to strike out the appropriations given for Youngstown and Ravenna to the Presbytery of Cleveland, was passed, 58 to 35.

The fourth resolution, adding appropriations to the Third U. P. church of Chicago, and to the U. P. Churches at Eden Prairie and Conneil, was passed without discussion.

The fifth resolution, relieving Rev. J. S. Robertson from the Nebraska mission and referring him to the Executive Committee for appointment elsewhere, was adopted.

The sixth resolution, continuing the California mission and requesting the church to contribute liberally at an early day for its support, created considerable debate.

Rev. M. Clark moved to discontinue the California mission fund as a special one.

Elder Martin was willing to unite this fund with the general Home Mission Fund.

Rev. William Johnson made a motion to that effect, which was carried by 77 to 30. The original resolution, as amended by this motion, was adopted.

The seventh resolution, appealing to the church for $20,000 for building a house of worship in San Francisco, was laid on the table.

The eighth resolution, appointing Mr. John Fleming as Treasurer of the building fund contemplated by the two preceding resolutions, was also tabled.

The ninth resolution, appropriating $300 to the Parkville, Mo., Mission, and appointing Rev. R. L. Bardsley to visit the Mission and report to the Executive Committee, was adopted.

The tenth resolution, approving the appropriations and appointments made by the "Home Board," was amended by adding $200 for Lawrence, Mass., at the request of the Rev. Dr. Blaklee of Boston, and in this shape adopted.

A protest from the U. P. Church at Sidney, Ohio, against the recommendation of the Rev. M. M. Gibson, to the California Mission, was presented.

Rev. J. Y. Scouller moved that so much of the report of the committee as refers to the California Mission, together with the protest from the Sidney congregation, be referred to a special committee. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, appointed the Rev. Messrs. Scouller, Waddle and Carson, and Elder Martin and Hamilton such special committee.

Rev. Mr. Brice moved that the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions be made the special order for the evening session. Carried.

The Assembly then took the usual recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly re-convened at two o'clock, P. M. Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. O. Katz.

Rev. Dr. Brown, from the Committee on Psalmody, presented the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the overture of a new version of the Psalms with accompanying papers, respectfully present the following: It will be admitted by all, that the version now in use in this Assembly for action is one of almost overwhelming importance. Frequently in the form of the Psalms, which we are authorized to use in the worship of God, would necessarily be changed in their effect, and only in accordance with the views of any effort in this direction. We cannot safely say the wisest men will ever be able to compose for us that version of the inspired Psalms, which for more than two hundred years has stood the test of the severest criticism, and in the form of divine song has accustomed us to the sentiments of the heart of God's people in all the conditions of their experience. Before proceeding to the consideration of ought to teach us how to provide for the future. It would be farthest from the intention of any other version than to introduce one that would soon become the subject of like criticism. We do not desire by changing new for old, or one which in its unfaithfulness to the original lays us open to reference to Psalmody would expose to one principle as to change and destroy.

Our position, therefore, in the preparation of new versions should be to make all the additions, and improvements in the line involved should never be out of sight of. We believe that your committee to prepare a new version of the Psalms, and many of the Presbyteries, have endeavored to keep these principles in view. But we are very far from saying that the imperfections of the Church there has been either inconsiderate action, or no action in relation to this assembly.

A number of papers referred to us is a memorial from the session of Pittsburgh, asking that the Assembly proceed to the work of preparing a new version, and from several Presbyteries a new version has been adopted.

The second volume of new versions has as yet received the attention of very few Presbyteries, and we can only recommend that it be continued for consideration as an act of courtesy.

The condition of the vote on the First volume of versions is in a peculiar and unsatisfactory. But of the fifty Presbyteries only forty have reported a definite vote on any of the versions. Of the forty Presbyteries that have reported their votes, the action is more or less indefinite, many not specifying any one version but having reported a definite vote on all the series that have been published. Of the definite votes on any version is 46, whilst taking the Presbyteries as they are constituted we should have a vote of over two hundred individual members.

It is the opinion of your committee, therefore, in view of the fact that the end of many of the Presbyteries is so defective that this Assembly should venture the adoption of any one version that may be submitted with a good degree of unanimity and finally approved by not less than two-thirds of the Presbyteries, and that the Assembly may take no further action in this matter than to recommend the versions in separate sets as follows:

Paraphrases, 1, 8, 13, 15, 5, M. 26, 6, 8, 48, 25, 27, 6 M. 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 7, 8, 128, 7, 8. Total